

Read this student rough draft and answer the questions that follow.

Cinderella

(1) I have recently seen a movie, I would recommend it to almost any age group, but mainly to young children. (2) The title of this movie is *Cinderella*. (3) This is a movie that portrays a young girl who is trying to live with her new family and adjust to the changes and problems.

(4) I would recommend this movie because there is little, if any, violence. (5) I think that's a key quality in a good movie. (6) The characters very seldom raise their voices or get hostile. (7) When Cinderella is told to do something, she doesn't get angry. (8) She does what she is told. (9) She often sings to keep her mind off her family. (10) This gives the movie a peaceful mood. (11) For young kids this is important. (12) They need to watch a good wholesome movie.

(13) Cinderella could be an inspiration to young, open minds. (14) In the beginning, she doesn't seem to get nothing she wants. (15) She's the one that has to do all the "dirty work." (16) While it seems the others have a good time of their own. (17) Later, she gets her reward by marrying the handsome prince. (18) The children could see how her life had changed from being lifeless and demeaning to exciting and carefree.

(19) The bad feature of this movie is that it don't truthfully portray real life. (20) At the end of the story, Cinderella's wishes are granted. (21) She got away from her troubles. (22) Not all stories have happy endings. (23) This could mislead youth in the wrong direction. (24) Cinderella seems to live "happily ever after." (25) In most cases this just doesn't happen in reality.

(26) I would recommend *Cinderella* to those of you that maybe baby-sit or have little ones at home. (27) This is a truly enjoyable movie, that is a pleasure to watch time and time again.

1. Which change should be made to correct sentence 1?
 - A change *seen* to *saw*
 - B change *movie*, to *movie*;
 - C change *any* to *each*
 - D change *mainly* to *main*
2. Which change should be made to correct sentence 14?
 - A change *beginning* to *begining*
 - B change *seem* to *appear*
 - C change *nothing* to *anything*
 - D change *wants* to *wanted*
3. Which change should be made to correct sentence 19?
 - A change *feature* to *features*
 - B change *is* to *are*
 - C change *don't* to *doesn't*
 - D change *portray* to *portrays*
4. Which change should be made to correct sentence 27?
 - A change *is* to *was*
 - B change *movie*, to *movie*
 - C change *time and time* to *time, and time*
 - D change *again* to *agin*
5. Which is a fragment?
 - A (8) She does what she is told.
 - B (9) She often sings to keep her mind off her family.
 - C (16) While it seems the others have a good time of their own.
 - D (22) Not all stories have happy endings.

6. How could sentences 2 and 3 **best** be combined to improve conciseness?
- A This movie *Cinderella*, is portraying a young girl who tries to live with her new family and who has to adjust to the changes and problems that occur.
 - B Adjusting to changes and problems, *Cinderella* is a movie portraying a young girl who tries to live with her new family.
 - C *Cinderella*, the movie, portrays a young girl who tries to live with her new family and adjusting to changes and problems as they occur.
 - D The movie *Cinderella* portrays a young girl living with her new family and trying to adjust to changes and problems.
7. In recommending the movie for children, the writer expresses which concern?
- A The happy ending gives an unrealistic view of life.
 - B The lack of violence will not keep children's interest.
 - C Cinderella having to do all the "dirty work" might upset children.
 - D Cinderella's wicked stepmother may reinforce negative stereotypes.

End of Sample Items

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Read this student rough draft and answer the questions that follow.

How to Operate a Jet Ski

(1) From riding to winterizing, there are many different things you have to do to maintain a Jet Ski. (2) I will run you through the different steps and explain each one briefly.

(3) Before you back the Jet Ski into the water, release the tie down from the trailer and make sure the water plugs, located on the back of the Jet Ski, are sealed tight. (4) Do this by turning them clockwise until they click once or twice. (5) Also, make sure you have gas and oil before you procede with backing it into the water. (6) On the right side of the Jet Ski there is a knob. (7) Turn it to the ON position to allow gas to get to the engine. (8) Back the Jet Ski into the water until the trailer is 3/4 in the water. (9) Next, untie the Jet Ski from the trailer by releasing the hitch from the stern (front). (10) Get on the Jet Ski and give it a push off of the trailer. (11) Now, go have some fun.

(12) To get the Jet Ski started, pull out the clutch, which is located on the right side of the handle bar. (13) Press the start button, located on the upper left side of the handlebars and hold it for about 5 seconds, then release the clutch. (14) To proceed forward, use the throttle, which is a lever on the right side of the handle bar. (15) The farther you press it inward, the faster you move. (16) However, there are some safety rules. (17) While riding, be sure to stay away from other boats and watercraft by at least 100 feet. (18) Also do not go over 10 mph in the NO WAKE ZONE. (19) Another thing is, if you are not 16, then an adult must accompany you at all times.

(20) When you are ready to come in, tie the Jet Ski to the dock and back the trailer into the water again. (21) In idle position (no throttle), coast the Jet Ski onto the trailer. (22) Give it enough throttle to push it onto the bumper on the front of the trailer; then, turn it off. (23) Get off and hook the chain to the front underside of the Jet Ski where there is a small hook, turn the crank until it is taut. (24) Pull the trailer out of the water and stop it on level ground. (25) Get back on and start the Jet Ski again with ten quick bursts of high throttle to empty the engine of water so the inside parts do not rust.

(26) Now turn the Jet Ski off until the next time it is in the water. (27) Locate the water plugs and loosen them to let out any water that may have gotten into the hull. (28) Tie the back to the trailer to prevent it from bouncing while driving and denting the bottom. (29) With more time on the water and more training, you can accomplish a variety of tricks and stunts, but for right now, keep it simple.

8

Which change should be made to correct sentence 5?

- A change *have* to *get*
- B change *and* to *or*
- C change *procede* to *proceed*
- D change *into* to *onto*

9

Which change should be made to sentence 19?

- A change *Another thing is,* to *In addition,*
- B change *then* to *than*
- C change *accompany* to *acompany*
- D change *at all times* to *all times*

10

Which change should be made to correct sentence 23?

- A change *underside* to *under side*
- B change *underside* to *underside,*
- C change *hook, turn* to *hook; turn*
- D change *it is* to *they are*

41 Which change should be made to improve the clarity of sentence 28?

- A Before driving, tie the back of the Jet Ski to the trailer to prevent it from bouncing and getting dented.
- B To prevent it from bouncing and denting the bottom, tie the trailer to the Jet Ski.
- C To prevent the Jet Ski from bouncing while driving and denting the bottom, tie it to the back of the trailer.
- D Tie the back to the trailer to prevent the trailer from bouncing while driving and denting the bottom.

12 Which of the following **best** combines sentences 6 and 7 to improve conciseness and clarity?

- A On the right side of the Jet Ski turn on the knob in order to allow gas to get to the engine.
- B Turn the knob on the right side of the Jet Ski to the ON position to allow gas to get to the engine.
- C The knob on the right side of the Jet Ski, turn it on to allow gas to get to the engine.
- D Find a knob on the right side of the Jet Ski and turn it on. Turning the knob will allow gas to get to the engine.

613 Which of the following would improve the clarity of paragraph 3?

- A adding a graphic of the control panel of a Jet Ski
- B contrasting the Jet Ski with a motorcycle
- C including a quotation about the importance of safety
- D listing other watercraft to avoid

End of Set

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How To Order And Eat A Burger

(1) First of all, you need to go to *Sammy's*. (2) It is on Seventh Avenue near the Mall. (3) So when you get there, you need to go on in and get seated. (4) In front of you will be the usual condiments such as ketchup, mustard, and sugar—all the common things found in a family restaurant. (5) If you wish, you may try your hand at tic-tac-toe or other games found on the kid's menu while you are waiting for a waiter/waitress.

(6) When the server comes to your table, open the adult menu and flip to the third page. (7) On the left side is the burger section. (8) Tell the waiter/waitress, "I would like a Monster Burger, please." (9) They will ask you if you would like a drink. (10) Say, "Yes, please," because eating burgers makes one thirsty. (11) Tea or soda are a pro-burger-eater's choice when it comes to the heavy-duty burgers. (12) Then the waiter/waitress will say "Very good sir/madam," and will skitter off to the kitchen to place the order.

(13) Now at this point, I am going to prepare you for the burger you are about to eat. (14) It is a medium-sized patty of ground chuck with lettuce, tomato, and the *pièce de résistance*; the wheel of mozzarella cheese placed deftly on top of the patty.

(15) While you are waiting and pondering this masterpiece of a burger you are about to ingest, take a look around. (16) Familiarize yourself with what the pro-burger-eaters call an "eating environment." (17) You have a table, silverware, and perhaps a friend with you. (18) You may think this "eating environment" stuff is unnecessary, but trust me, awareness of your atmosphere maximizes your eating enjoyment. (19) Now, by this time your food will have already arrived. (20) When this *magnum opus* of a burger sits before you, take a second to absorb the sheer beauty of this masterpiece, and enjoy its fragrant aroma. (21) But, you cannot marvel at its utter magnificence for too long because the burger will cool, and it is a vital requirement for the burger to be warm when eaten.

(22) So now, lift your right arm and rotate your thumb so it is under the first four fingers of your hand. (23) In this position, slide your thumb under the right side of the burger.

(24) With that completed, all you have to do is contract your muscles in such a way that the four fingers and the thumb come closer together.

(25) Do not make it too close though; you need it just close enough that you have a steady grip on the burger with your right hand. (26) Repeating this process with your left hand, but on the left side of the burger while maintaining a firm grip on the burger with your right. (27) With that done, you now bring the burger up to mouth-height slowly so you do not drip or spill anything.

14 Which of the following is the correct way to capitalize the title?

- A How to order and eat a burger
- B How to order and Eat a burger
- C How to Order and Eat a Burger
- D How to Order and eat a Burger

15 Which change should be made to correct sentence 11?

- A change *soda* to *Soda*
- B change *are* to *is*
- C change *it comes* to *they come*
- D change *heavy-duty* to *heavy, duty*

16 Which change should be made to correct sentence 14?

- A change *medium-sized* to *medium/sized*
- B change *résistance*; to *résistance*:
- C change *placed* to *places*
- D change *deftly* to *deft*

17 Which change should be made to correct sentence 18?

- A change *may* to *would*
- B change *this* to *these*
- C change *unnecessary* to *unnecessary*
- D change *your* to *you're*

18

Which of the following is a fragment?

- A (3) So when you get there, you need to go on in and get seated.
- B (10) Say, "Yes, please," because eating burgers makes one thirsty.
- C (16) Familiarize yourself with what the pro-burger-eaters call an "eating environment."
- D (26) Repeating this process with your left hand, but on the left side of the burger while maintaining a firm grip on the burger with your right.

19

To reduce wordiness, which is the **best** revision of sentence 3?

- A Arrive and enter and sit.
- B So when you get there, you need to enter and get seated.
- C When you get there, enter and be seated.
- D You get there; you enter; you get yourself seated.

20

In sentence 20, what does the term *magnum opus* mean?

- A good taste
- B great work
- C huge meat
- D pleasant smell

21

The writer uses a contrast between sophisticated diction (such as pondering, *pièce de résistance*, masterpiece) and a simple task to establish what tone?

- A humorous
- B ironic
- C serious
- D childish

End of Set

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Family Differences

(1) Differences make a family unique, but the differences in Sara's family create a whirlpool of emotions and trials. (2) Sara struggles with her family in the novel *Jacob Have I Loved*. (3) Sara is not close to her family, and this forced her to find her own path and be independent.

(4) Sara and her twin Caroline are like night and day, completely different and acknowledged in different ways. (5) Caroline is talented, honored, and her parents and others adore her. (6) Sara's parents tell her that they never worried about her like they did with Caroline, but Sara wants someone to feel concern for her. (7) The differences between the two girls causes a barrier that Sara longs to cross.

(8) The separation that Sara has from her family encourages her to reach out elsewhere. (9) She becomes more of a loner who would rather be fishing than spending time with her family. (10) Sara makes friends with a sea captain, he supports Caroline's decisions about going to music school, Sara feels betrayed. (11) She feels that Caroline also took her best friend Cal when the two decided to get married. (12) She wonders if she will ever have anything of her own.

(13) Finally, Sara decides to find a place in life for herself, stretching out of her sister's shadow, as the sea captain had recommended. (14) Sara moves to a rural mountainous area to be a nurse. (15) Her struggle with her sister has caused her to create a name for herself and to reach out more to others because few people ever reached out to her. (16) She helps a woman deliver twins. (17) She urges the family to equally love and hold the twin boys. (18) Sara seems to want the other baby to feel the love and concern that she never felt growing up.

(19) The relationship between Sara and her family plays a great role in her life. (20) Though she felt lonely and unnoticed, she grows up to be a strong and caring person. (21) Her family's lack of concern for her makes Sara realize how important it is to show love for one another by being openly concerned and caring for each other's needs.

22 Which change should be made to correct sentence 3?

- A change *is* to *was*
- B change *forced* to *forces*
- C change *find* to *have found*
- D change *be* to *is*

23 What correction should be made to sentence 5?

- A change *Caroline is talented* to *Caroline, talented*
- B change *talented, honored* to *talented, although honored*
- C change *honored, and her* to *honored. Her*
- D change *her parents and others adore her* to *adored by her parents and others*

24 Which change should be made to correct sentence 7?

- A change *between* to *among*
- B change *causes* to *cause*
- C change *Sara* to *she*
- D change *longs* to *long*

25 Which of the following is a run-on?

- A (4) Sara and her twin Caroline are like night and day, completely different and acknowledged in different ways.
- B (6) Sara's parents tell her that they never worried about her like they did with Caroline, but Sara wants someone to feel concern for her.
- C (10) Sara makes friends with a sea captain, he supports Caroline's decisions about going to music school, Sara feels betrayed.
- D (21) Her family's lack of concern for her makes Sara realize how important it is to show love for one another by being openly concerned and caring for each other's needs.

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The Power of Words

(1) The words that I think are powerful relate to emotions and intangible things. (2) Love and hatred are at the opposite ends of the spectrum, and they represent extreme feelings.

(3) Love has a lot of meaning behind it. (4) When someone says that they love someone or something, they show strong affection. (5) Hatred, on the other hand, means “intense hostility.” (6) People use such strong words so often that they are losing power, they exaggerate their feelings with those words.

(7) On the contrary, words that are merely sounds to express anger have been given much power. (8) The cusswords today all had different meanings in the past, but people have given them malicious and foul substitutes. (9) Like what Anna Deavere said, “The heart has a memory just as the mind does.” (10) It relates the cusswords with hateful moments, and the mouth reflects the heart by speaking the words. (11) If people made up, random sounds (such as screaming), it would achieve the same effect as saying a foul word.

(12) A third group of potent words are the category of verbs. (13) They paint lively pictures in the reader’s mind. (14) In Queen Margaret’s speech to the Duchess of York, the verbs “hunt,” “crept,” “worry,” “lap,” “reigns,” and “chase” depict the tyranny and cruelty of Richard III. (15) Each verb is unique in its own way. (16) The verbs “amble,” “walk,” “jog,” “run,” and “spring” are all words that describe what legs do. (17) However, each one shows a different level of speed. (18) Using the exact verb in a sentence will make it come alive.

26

Which change should be made to correct sentence 6?

- A change *strong* to *stronger*
- B change *are losing* to *lost*
- C change *power,* to *power;*
- D change *their* to *they're*

27

Which change should be made to sentence 11?

- A change *up,* to *up*
- B change *sounds* to *sound change*
- C change *achieve* to *acheive*
- D change *effect* to *effects*

28

Which change should be made to correct sentence 12?

- A change *A* to *An*
- B change *potent* to *potently*
- C change *are* to *is*
- D change *category* to *categorys*

29

Which of the following is a fragment?

- A (3) Love has a lot of meaning behind it.
- B (9) Like what Anna Deavere said, "The heart has a memory just as the mind does."
- C (15) Each verb is unique in its own way.
- D (18) Using the exact verb in a sentence will make it come alive.

30

How could sentence 10 *best* be rewritten to improve clarity and coherence?

- A Thus, the mouth reflects the heart by speaking cusswords at hateful moments.
- B While relating to hateful moments of the mouth and heart, it speaks the cusswords.
- C So, this saying relates cusswords with hateful moments and relates the mouth to the heart, speaking those words.
- D Relating cusswords and hateful moments to the mouth and the heart, it reflects by speaking the words.

31

How could sentences 16 and 17 **best** be combined to enhance sentence variety?

- A However different levels of speed are shown, all these words “amble,” “walk,” “jog,” “run,” and “spring” show what legs can do.
- B While the words “amble,” “walk,” “jog,” “run,” and “spring” describe what legs do, each one shows a different level of speed.
- C “Amble,” “walk,” “jog,” “run,” and “spring” are all describing what legs do, each one shows a different level of speed.
- D Showing different levels of speed—all these words show what legs do—“amble,” “walk,” “jog,” “run,” and “spring.”

End of Set

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Read this student rough draft and answer the questions that follow.

A Doll's House

(1) *A Doll's House* was written so young people can understand it, because the vocabulary is not very complicated.

(2) Something that I liked about the play was how it showed real life things. (3) Like how men think women should be a certain way or they should have no opinions for anything.

(4) This play had a good example of that situation.

(5) This play really did not have no action in it. (6) I guess that is the main thing that turned me off. (7) If you like an action-packed play this would not be the one for you.

(8) I would recommend this play to the people who like good drama but not to the people who care for a lot of action. (9) It would be more suitable for women who have been in the kind of situation with a bossy man who thinks a woman knows nothing. (10) They would really understand it.

(11) Overall, I think this play was pretty good. (12) It was not all that boring, I would recommend it to some people.

32

Which change should be made to correct sentence 5?

- A change *play* to *play*,
- B change *really* to *realy*
- C change *no* to *much*
- D change *it* to *the play*

33

Which change should be made to correct sentence 7?

- A change *you like* to *one likes*
- B change *action-packed* to *action*
- C change *play* to *play*,
- D change *this* to *these*

34

Which change should be made to correct sentence 12?

- A change *not all* to *none*
- B change *boring*, to *boring*;
- C change *boring*, to *boredom*
- D change *recommend* to *reccomend*

35

Which of the following is a fragment?

- A (3) Like how men think women should be a certain way or they should have no opinions for anything.
- B (5) This play really did not have no action in it.
- C (10) They would really understand it.
- D (11) Overall, I think this play was pretty good.

36

Based on the context of paragraph 3, the cliché *turned me off* in sentence 6 could be replaced with which of the following?

- A excited me
- B disappointed me
- C grabbed my interest
- D offended me

37

How could sentence 8 be written to reduce wordiness?

- A For some people, this play has good drama but less action.
- B This play is for those people who like good drama but do not mind it not containing a lot of action.
- C I would recommend this play to those who like good drama but do not mind a little action.
- D I would recommend this play to people who prefer good drama more than a great deal of action.

38

Which of the following would be the **best** addition to strengthen the writer's critique?

- A examples of vocabulary that would be in more mature plays
- B more specific examples from scenes in the play
- C examples of plays with more action to compare to the author's comments
- D more details about the type of person who would like the play

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To Whom it May Concern:

(1) I was recently in your Home Supply Store in Appleton, and I purchased a Neat 'n' Clean hand vacuum. (2) It was almost \$30.00 including tax. (3) I was sure I would be pleased with this nice looking Neat 'n' Clean when I purchased it. (4) I bought this item as a gift for my mother. (5) She needed something like this item to clean out the inside of her car. (6) When I brought the item home, I knew I had the perfect gift.

(7) I wrapped it, a week later on December 15th, being that I purchased this on December 8th, I gave it to her for her 40th birthday. (8) The box had not been tampered with on the outside when I bought it. (9) She immediately fell in love with this present. (10) I knew that's what she wanted, and I knew I had bought the perfect gift. (11) She even called her sister, bragging about what she got.

(12) The following Saturday morning she opened it up and was very pleased with it's looks. (13) She got out the owner's manual and read step by step how it worked. (14) She plugged it in, turned it on, and it came on. (15) However, there was a slight problem; it would not suction nothing. (16) We, my father and I both took a look at it, and it did the same thing for us. (17) We all together got out the owner's manual and read it together. (18) My dad got out his tools, took it apart and worked on it, but still once it was put back together it did not work properly.

(19) In the owner's manual it had listed all the parts that should be with it, and they are all there. (20) I am returning it, enclosed in the same box it was purchased in, sealed with tape, and the receipt from where I purchased it. (21) Please send me another one that works properly or the exact amount of money I purchased it for.

(22) Again, the product should have worked properly from the start. (23) I am not asking for a whole lot, but I would like to have it replaced. (24) If you do as I asked I will be greatly satisfied with your company. (25) Thanks for your time and effort in this situation.

Thanks again,

Terry Wall

39

What change should be made to correct sentence 12?

- A change *up* to *up*,
- B change *very* to *real*
- C change *pleased* to *please*
- D change *it's* to *its*

40

What change should be made to correct sentence 15?

- A change *However*, to *However*
- B change *there was* to *there is*
- C change *problem; it* to *problem, it*
- D change *nothing* to *anything*

41

What change should be made to correct sentence 16?

- A change *We*, to *We*
- B change *father* to *father*,
- C change *I* to *I*,
- D change *both* to *both*;

42

Which of the following is a run-on?

- A (1) I was recently in your Home Supply Store in Appleton, and I purchased a Neat 'n' Clean hand vacuum.
- B (7) I wrapped it, a week later on December 15th, being that I purchased this on December 8th, I gave it to her for her 40th birthday.
- C (11) She even called her sister, bragging about what she got.
- D (18) My dad got out his tools, took it apart and worked on it, but still once it was put back together it did not work properly.

43

How could sentences 4 and 5 **best** be combined to enhance clarity and coherence?

- A I bought this item as a gift for my mother, who needed something like this to clean the inside of her car.
- B I bought this item as a gift for my mother, she needed something like this to clean the inside of her car.
- C A gift for my mother, she needed something like this to clean the inside of her car.
- D My mother, she needed something like this to clean the inside of her car.

44

How could sentence 17 **best** be written to improve clarity and reduce repetition?

- A We thought for a while, and then we all decided to get out the owner's manual and read it together.
- B The owner's manual—all together, we got it out and read it.
- C We got out the owner's manual and read it together.
- D All together, we got out the owner's manual and read it together.

45

Which of the following pieces of information is **most helpful** in supporting the writer's request for a replacement?

- A The writer knew she had the perfect gift for her mother.
- B The writer gave the hand vacuum to her mother for her fortieth birthday.
- C The vacuum had no suction.
- D The writer and her father read the owner's manual together.

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This selection is a review of the book *Jim the Boy* by Tony Earley.

Sweetness and Life

by Gail Caldwell

Jim the Boy is the starkly sweet story of a boy's emergence into adult consciousness, and its arrival on the current American literary landscape is somewhat akin to a rainbow appearing over an industrial park. Next to the woes and grit of much of contemporary fiction, Tony Earley's first novel feels stunned by innocence-uncluttered, untainted, focused only upon capturing a particular purity of experience. That it is set in rural North Carolina during the Depression only enhances this sheen. The world rendered here was a place of almost unthinkable simplicity, when darkness was merely a cloak of night that covered you from dusk to dawn, and when a new catcher's glove-intoxicating with its leathery smell-could be the most important thing that happened to you all year.

② Earley is a Tennessean whose story collection, *Here We Are in Paradise*, was widely admired, and his attention to physical description-to the sky's infinite display, or the elegant design of creeks and valleys-has a Southern cast, both in its straightforward acceptance and in its careful regard. It is a place of beauty and insulation to which young Jim Glass awakes each morning, and this sheer confinement, in Earley's hands, angles the novel's vision to a

crystalline perspective. The epigraph here is from *Charlotte's Web*, which tells you everything you need to know about Earley's intentions: This will be a story of understated grace, where less is more and where bad things are made tolerable by the presence of love.

The bulk of the story takes place over the course of a year in Jim's life, beginning in the summer of 1934, when he has just turned 10. The boy's origins were less than auspicious: His father and namesake dropped dead of a heart attack while working in the cotton fields a week before the child was born. Jim's mother, Cissy, has never recovered from this young heartache-her husband was 23 when he died-and lives now with her son and her three older brothers on their farm in Aliceville, N.C. The McBride men-Zeno, the patriarch, and Al and Coran, the interchangeable wiseacres-are middle-aged bachelors; their protectiveness toward Cissy is rivaled only by their adoration for their nephew. Born in the shadow of a funeral, Jim has carried the essential job of hope from the day he arrived, and you can feel this tender burden throughout his story-through all his uncles' gruffness and teasing and taciturn kindness. The rest of

the townfolk assume a similar concern for the child

Nothing all that complicated happens in *Jim the Boy*, . . . only the pitch and timbre of life itself, with its infinite echoes and whispers. Jim hoes a corn patch and the new school opens and a boy named Penn Carson, from up on the mountain, says hello one day-and with these quiet events, Jim is given windows into trust, knowledge, and the power of friendship. He watches a lizard's heart beating in the palm of his hand, and he learns how to hit and throw a ball; when his uncles take him on the road, he glimpses the cruelties and unpredictable whims of fate that happen all the time.

⑤ Most of these teachings are given to us by fact and not interpretation, for Earley has chosen in his narration to mirror the simplicity of his plot. Not for him the bossy instruction of an interfering omniscience; better just to throw the new baseball and let it lie there uncaught, representing love and failure and near everything in between. There is no ironic distance between Jim's consciousness and Earley's depiction of it; nor, for that matter, between Jim's and our own. The trick and fineness of *Jim the Boy* is to transport the reader to the early glimmerings of wisdom-the

days in youth when the world actually began to make some kind of thematic sense, simply because of what you perceived. It's not always easy to remember such primal education, of course: the day when hurt translated into caution, say, or shame became a highway marker for the path toward responsibility. Jim stumbles through each of these human tasks with a wide-open heart and all the fallibilities of boyhood, guided as gently and silently by his creator as he is by his caretakers.

There's an argument to be made that you can't justify a story as pure and simple as *Jim the Boy* in this day and age: that the world awaiting young Jim Glass was far more complex and treacherous than Aliceville's mostly peaceful

offerings, or Earley's gee-shucks rendering of them. And it's true that the story's appeal—its journey from innocence to adulthood, with metaphors strewn along the road—is the same quality that informs most of young-adult fiction. But if the novel suffers from sentimentality, it is rarely because of Earley's pampering of his characters: After all, this is a story that opens with a dead father. Where Earley hits his own wall, it seems to me, is in his account of the natural world, which can strain for the poetic. Leaves don't whisper and skies don't ponder what color they are . . .

Jim the Boy sets out to deliver a sliver of a pristine world through a young boy's eyes, and in this task it succeeds with equanimity. It

is, for the most part, engaging and finely crafted, with a control that gives its moments of wisdom an extra bang. And the slow, steady dawning of Jim's geographical insights assume a special poignance. . . . Standing on a hill overlooking his hometown, Jim "could not believe how little space Aliceville occupied in the world. . . . He realized that there was nothing he could do inside that circle that would matter much to anyone outside it."

That's a lesson more easily and humbly learned in the rural South than in the big city; it's also universal, whether you ever choose to discover it or not.

"Sweetness and Life," a book review by Gail Caldwell for *Jim the Boy* by Tony Earley. Published in the *Boston Globe*, August 13, 2000.

- 46** What is the **main** purpose of this selection?
- A to summarize the events of the story
 - B to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the story
 - C to entertain both old and young readers
 - D to teach young people how to grow up to be independent

- 47** Why is *Jim the Boy* referred to as a “coming-of-age tale”?
- A It describes life from Jim’s point of view.
 - B It begins just after Jim’s tenth birthday.
 - C It takes place over the course of one year in Jim’s life.
 - D It focuses on Jim’s passage from childhood to adulthood.

- 48** According to the entire review, what does the reviewer mean in the second paragraph when she says *Jim the Boy* is a story “where less is more”?
- A It is a short, but powerful novel.
 - B It reveals that even an ordinary life can be rich.
 - C It is more interesting than most young adult novels.
 - D It focuses on the challenges of growing up in the rural South.

- 49** Based on paragraph 5, which experience would the author **most likely** consider an example of a child’s “primal education”?
- A reading her first book
 - B losing her first tooth
 - C receiving a catcher’s mitt
 - D her first betrayal by a friend

50

According to the book reviewer, what keeps *Jim the Boy* from being overly sentimental?

- A Jim's uncles are gruff and like to tease him.
- B The story is set in 1934 during the Depression.
- C The town of Aliceville is not as peaceful as it seems.
- D The story begins with the death of Jim's dad.

51

According to the review, which word **best** describes the plot of *Jim the Boy*?

- A exciting
- B realistic
- C simple
- D suspenseful

52

What is the universal lesson the author refers to in the last paragraph?

- A Each person is a very small part of a vast world.
- B Events in rural America are fairly unimportant.
- C The simplicity of rural America should be appreciated.
- D Life in the city requires a humble attitude.

53

Based on the context of the first paragraph, what does the author suggest about *Jim the Boy* when she compares its publication to "a rainbow appearing over an industrial park"?

- A It is more beautifully written than most contemporary fiction.
- B It has colorful and simplistic characters.
- C It emphasizes purity and innocence.
- D It takes place in rural North Carolina.

54

What does the author admire most about Earley's narration in *Jim the Boy*?

- A his realistic portrayal of life's harsh lessons
- B his use of Southern dialect and patterns of speech
- C his skill in communicating the feelings of each character
- D his skill in letting Jim's experiences speak for themselves

55

According to the book reviewer, what is the *main* weakness in the novel *Jim the Boy*?

- A Nothing very exciting or complicated happens.
- B The rural setting is unrealistically perfect and isolated.
- C It is too similar to other young adult fiction.
- D The natural world is described too poetically.

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Read this selection about a Peace Corps volunteer and answer the questions that follow.

Only in the Peace Corps

by Rachel Peña

There you are sitting on the side of a muddy Paraguayan road, waiting for a bus, when you bite into a broccoli-filled tortilla and realize that you've made a difference.

Tranquilo. All 32 of you will fit on this 15-passenger bus.

Tranquilo. You'll learn Spanish and Guarani in 90 days.

Tranquilo. This isn't even close to as hot as it gets here.

Be *tranquilo*. Be patient. Relax. Take it easy.

I had come to Paraguay with big plans. I had goals. I had an agenda. I had very specifically defined how I would measure my success. I had trouble being *Tranquilo*.

Perhaps it's part of growing up in America, perhaps, it's just me, but patience was a virtue I'd always had trouble understanding. And now, as I prepared for my Peace Corps service in Paraguay, I was becoming more confused than ever. I thought we were here to help. I thought we were here to make a difference. I didn't think we were here to relax.

And yet, every time I turned around: *Tranquilo.* You'll learn Spanish and Guarani in the next 14 days.

Tranquilo. It gets much hotter than this.

Tranquilo. Tranquilo. Tranquilo.

I can't tell you how many times I heard that word during the three months of training. From trainers, from bus drivers, from my host family. In cafes, in the market, in the health center. And always, it was delivered with a calmness and a smile. In a manner that someone of little patience, like myself, could all too easily mistake for smugness.

At the end of the three months I couldn't wait to get to my site. At last, I could get started. I could begin doing all the things that I had told myself I would accomplish.

My assignment was rural health education. The job involved a variety of basic, but important work. I visited schools to teach children about the importance of brushing their teeth and eating healthy foods. I worked with women to educate them about the dangers of cervical cancer. I worked with a Paraguayan nurse to organize and run PAP* campaigns. I also started a community garden with some teachers and their students. I joined other Peace Corps Volunteers and local Paraguayans to build sanitary latrines. I worked with the community to help establish a health clinic.

I was doing stuff. I was accomplishing things, but I couldn't help but feel I could be doing more. If it wasn't for *tranquilo*.

Tranquilo. The supplies will get here.

Tranquilo. The pigs don't know that they are supposed to stay out of the garden.

Tranquilo. It's not that hot.

The work I was most proud of, and the best times I spent in Paraguay, involved the Mothers Club which I helped form soon after I reached my village. Once a week, we would meet at a different mother's house or sometimes at the river to do laundry and bathe while we talked and learned from one another. Those women soon became my family. They warmly welcomed me into their homes, where they treated me as a daughter, a sister, a granddaughter, and a friend.

Naturally, I always had an agenda for our club meetings. A topic for discussion. A list of things I wanted to accomplish. We would talk about ways to improve nutrition

***Papanicolaou:** test to detect cervical cancer

and their diets, breast feeding, pregnancy, vaccinations, child survival, first aid, and just about anything else that was related to keeping moms and their kids healthy.

And, of course, my goal was to do more than simply talk with the women. I wanted to see results.

Tranquilo. Things cannot change overnight.

Tranquilo. More people will show up for your next workshop.

Tranquilo. We can talk about that later. Let's have some tea first.

I wanted to see that my community had the lowest rate of cervical cancer in all of Paraguay. I wanted the Ministry of Health to single out my village as the only community in Paraguay with absolutely no intestinal parasites. I wanted every family to change their diets completely to include vegetables like broccoli, which grew like crazy in the community, but none of the mothers knew how to prepare. And I wanted all this now.

Tranquilo. You are trying too hard.

Tranquilo. You will learn Spanish and Guarani yet.

Tranquilo. It gets much hotter.

Every week I would remind my friends in the Mothers Club about, among other things, the many wonderful qualities of broccoli. Its nutritional value and its ease of preparation. Yet, for all my efforts, I felt I was getting nowhere.

One day, about a year into my service, I was waiting for a bus to Asuncion in front of my neighbor's house. It had rained a few days

earlier and the roads were still muddy so it looked as though the bus might never arrive. I paced back and forth and mumbled to myself.

Tranquilo. The bus will be here soon.

I paced back and forth some more.

Tranquilo. I told myself, the bus will be here soon.

Finally, frustrated, I sat down heavily on the ground. A short while later I looked up to see little Maria Brizuela, the daughter of one of the women in my Mothers Club.

Tranquilo. The bus will be here soon, she said.

I managed a slight smile and noticed that she was holding a plate of tortillas that her mother had sent. She sat down next to me and handed me one.

③④ I took one bite and all my delusions of grandeur slipped away. I let go of my timeline and my rigid agenda. Suddenly the heat and the disappointments and the pigs in my garden and the times when nobody showed up for a workshop and the crowded buses and the total frustration with the slower pace were all worth it.

Maria Brizuela's mother had put broccoli in her tortillas.

Maria explained that her mother was cooking broccoli in lots of different foods. She said that her father was even learning to like it.

After a while, Maria returned down the dirt road, and I returned to waiting for the bus.

Tranquilo, I said to myself, it doesn't matter if the bus ever comes.

"Only in the Peace Corps" by Rachel Peña at www.peacecorps.gov.

56

Which of the following *best* describes Rachel's approach to her work in Paraguay?

- A realistic but uninspired
- B cautious and thorough
- C determined but impatient
- D relaxed and respectful

57

Based on the selection, what does the word *tranquilo* mean?

- A calm
- B strong
- C satisfied
- D realistic

58

Which *best* explains why the author includes the following statement at the beginning of the selection?

"There you are sitting on the side of a muddy Paraguayan road, waiting for a bus, when you bite into a broccoli-filled tortilla and realize that you've made a difference."

- A to describe the location of her Peace Corps assignment
- B to emphasize the difficult conditions she faced in Paraguay
- C to establish the fact that she hoped to improve nutrition in Paraguay
- D to emphasize the significance of the experience she is about to describe

59

What does the phrase "delusions of grandeur" refer to in paragraph 34?

- A Rachel's hopes for the future
- B Rachel's basic self-confidence
- C Rachel's inflated sense of self-importance
- D Rachel's feelings of anger

60 How did the experience at the bus stop **most likely** affect Rachel's remaining work in Paraguay?

- A She became even more determined to reach all her goals.
- B She put all her efforts into convincing people to include broccoli in their diet.
- C She tried to remember that meaningful change occurs gradually.
- D She continued to think the people's relaxed attitude was her greatest obstacle.

61 Which conflict is **most closely** related to the theme of this selection?

- A Rachel vs. the hot climate
- B Rachel vs. her own attitude
- C Rachel vs. the Peace Corps
- D Rachel vs. the Mothers Club

62 What does the repetition of the word *tranquilo* throughout the selection emphasize about Rachel?

- A her knowledge of Spanish
- B her effort to learn Guarani
- C her impatience with Paraguayan culture
- D her lack of effectiveness in Paraguay

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The Appalachian Trail

by Bruce Eason

Today she tells me that it is her ambition to walk the Appalachian Trail, from Maine to Georgia. I ask how far it is. She says, "Some two thousand miles."

"No, no," I reply, "you must mean two hundred, not two thousand."

"I mean two thousand," she says, "more or less, two thousand miles long. I've done some reading too, about people who've completed the journey. It's amazing."

"Well, you've read the wrong stuff," I say. "You should've read about the ones that didn't make it. Those stories are more important. Why they gave up is probably why you shouldn't be going."

"I don't care about that, I'm going," she says with a determined look. "My mind is made up."

⑥ "Listen," I say, reaching for words to crush her dream. "Figure it out, figure out the time. How long will it take to walk two thousand miles?" I leap up to get a pen and paper. Her eyes follow me, like a cat that is ready to pounce.

"Here now," I say, pen working, setting numbers deep into the paper. "Let's say you walk, on average, some twenty miles a day. That's twenty into two thousand, right? It goes one hundred times. And so, one hundred equals exactly one hundred years. It'll take you one hundred years!"

"Don't be stupid," she says. "One hundred *days*, not years."

"Oh, yeah, okay, days," I mumble. I was never good at math. I feel as if someone

has suddenly twisted an elastic band around my forehead. I crumple the paper, turn to her and say, "So if it's one hundred days, what is that? How many months?"

"A little over three." She calculates so fast that I agree without thinking. "Fine, but call it four months," I say, "because there's bound to be some delay: weather, shopping for supplies, maybe first-aid treatments. You never know, you have to make allowances."

"All right, I make allowances, four months."

⑫ What have I done? It sounds as if all of this nonsense is still in full swing. *Say more about the time.* "Okay," I say, "so where do we get the time to go? What about my job? What about my responsibilities, *your* responsibilities too? What about—?"

"What about I send you a postcard when I finish the trip," she says, leaving the room.

I sit there mouthing my pen. I hear her going down the basement steps. Pouting now, I think. Sulking. She knows she's wrong about this one.

"Seen my backpack?" she calls from below. . . . "Next to mine," I say. "On the shelf beside the freezer."

I am angry with myself. She has had her way, won without even trying. "Take mine down too," I blurt out. "You can't expect to walk the Appalachian Trail all alone." I stare at my feet. "Sorry," I say to them both, "I'm really sorry about all of this."

"The Appalachian Trail" by Bruce Eason from *Black Tulips*, © 1991. Reprinted by permission of Turnstone Press, Winnipeg, MB.

63 Which word **best** describes the narrator's tone in this selection?

- A angry
- B bitter
- C reluctant
- D sincere

64 Which word **best** describes the woman in the selection?

- A argumentative
- B determined
- C reckless
- D unrealistic

65 In paragraph 6, what does the sentence "Her eyes follow me, like a cat that is ready to pounce" suggest about the woman?

- A She is grateful that the narrator is concerned.
- B She is fascinated by the narrator's opinion.
- C She is deliberately tormenting the narrator.
- D She is in control of the situation.

66 In paragraph 12, the selection reads, "*Say more about the time.*" What do the italics indicate?

- A The narrator whispers these words to the woman.
- B These words are only in the narrator's mind.
- C These words are being spoken by the woman.
- D The narrator shouts these words at the woman.

67 What is the narrator apologizing for in the last sentence of the selection?

- A the pain his feet will endure when hiking the trail
- B his mistake in calculating the time the hike will take
- C arguing with the woman about hiking the trail
- D telling the woman where she can find her backpack

68 Which word **best** describes how the narrator feels in the last paragraph of the selection?

- A hopeful
- B jealous
- C relieved
- D resigned

69 The author uses dialogue between the characters to create what?

- A dramatic irony
- B extended metaphor
- C confrontational yet playful mood
- D vivid imagery of their home in contrast to the Appalachian Trail

70 Which **best** describes the narrator's arguments against hiking the Appalachian Trail?

- A convincing
- B ineffective
- C informed
- D protective

71 Which is the **main** conflict in this selection?

- A person vs. nature
- B person vs. society
- C person vs. himself
- D person vs. person

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Town's Only Doctor Still Handles Practice Old Fashioned Way

by Michael Donahue

FRIENDSHIP, Tenn.—

Dr. Lamar White's patients usually don't complain about his bedside manner. They know if they go to his home at night, he'll get out of bed to see them.

"My daughter brought me late one night," said Blanche King, 54. "He had his pajamas on. He took me into the kitchen and gave me the medicine. I had trouble with my ear."

White, 74, the only general practitioner in Friendship for the last 42 years, has even seen patients at his bedside. "I happened to be sick myself," he said. "I didn't get off the bed. I must have seen 30 or 35 people."

In an age of specialists, nuclear medicine and PruCare, White, who has pulmonary emphysema and often uses an oxygen tank to help him breathe, still makes house calls, keeps office hours four days a week and sometimes treats 20 patients a day.

His office/home is in a red brick house, where his wife, Polly, 68, is the receptionist and his daughter, Lamar Ann Hubbard, is the nurse and office manager. In addition to being the doctor, White has been mayor, medical examiner and chairman of the school board.

⑥ "He's just an old country doctor and I'm an old

country doctor's wife," said Mrs. White, who keeps track of patients by writing down their names when they enter the waiting room. White doesn't take appointments.

"We tried that when we first came here and it didn't work," Mrs. White said. "Too many patients. You didn't know how much time he was going to take with them."

With some exceptions, White didn't even send bills to his patients. "He said, 'They know they owe it, they'll eventually pay it,'" Mrs. White said. "But since his health has gotten so bad he said, 'I think we need to start mailing out some statements.'"

Patients aren't alone when they enter White's main examining room; hundreds of photos of other patients and children he's delivered cover the walls. White knows the names of just about everyone pictured in the snapshots, school photos, group pictures of high school sports teams and funeral notices.

"I used to know everybody," White said. "There used to be a house every 30 yards. Back then you'd have people help chop cotton, pick cotton. Now it's all mechanized."

Asked how many patients he's got, White said, "I don't have any earthly idea. I've got patients from Ripley, Humboldt. Did have one man came from Jackson. He got so old he was scared to come over in his truck."

Several of White's patients are approaching 100. "Oh, I've had one 103," White said. "Joe Smith's 95. Onie Shelby over here is 98."

A native of Dyersburg, White received his medical degree from the University of Louisville. His parents paid his tuition and he had a year's scholarship, but he also held four or five jobs, including making X-rays in the lab one night a week and working in an emergency room on weekends. Mrs. White cleaned stairs and scrubbed halls in the boarding house where they lived.

White and his family moved to Friendship in June 1954, after the doctor in nearby Tigrett had died. At the time, White was interning at Elizabeth Hospital in Covington, Ky.

White still recalls his first house call. He was at a welcoming party when he was summoned to the house of the town barber, now deceased. "Ellie B. Green with the kidney

"Town's Only Doctor Still Handles Practice Old Fashioned Way" by Michael Donahue from *The Associated Press*, copyright 1996. Reprinted with permission of The Associated Press.

stone," he said. "I gave him morphine intravenously and he got easy just like that. He thought the world had come to him."

In the early days White's fee was \$2 for an office call, \$1 extra for a shot. His fee for an office visit now varies, but it's generally \$28 to \$35. His daughter handles the insurance for patients, but White, who also pays malpractice insurance, handles Medicare.

Eighteen years ago, White, who was having a problem breathing, visited a doctor in Jackson. The doctor said he couldn't help him, but White could help himself. White, who smoked for 50 years, pulled his

pack of cigarettes from his pocket and threw it across the room. He hasn't touched a cigarette since.

White began using oxygen several years ago. He's slowed down, but he won't stop seeing patients. "I guess I won't stop till I fall over."

He's never had other doctors work with him in Friendship. "I never had anybody offer to help me. I've asked them to come over and let me take a little trip. I was joking. I'm sure maybe they would have if I completely insisted."

Dr. Robert Mandle, who practices internal medicine at the Jackson Clinic, has known

White about 30 years. "He's one of the last remnants of the 'old family doc,'" Mandle said. What he can teach you is people. He's a people person. He's the patient's friend. And he's a good doctor."

Although he's enjoyed his life, White doesn't encourage young people to become rural doctors. "Our grandson's ambition was to be a country doctor and he talked him out of it," Mrs. White said.

"It's not like it used to be," White said. "It's entirely different. You've got to have a hospital close by to practice medicine. I'm lucky I had a close relationship with the Jackson Clinic."

72 What is the author's *main* purpose in writing this selection?

- A to warn against the dangers of smoking cigarettes
- B to describe the life of a country doctor
- C to compare the jobs of rural and city doctors
- D to argue for the importance of a good bedside manner

73 What is the author's tone in this selection?

- A admiration
- B amazement
- C confusion
- D excitement

74 In paragraph 6, when Mrs. White says, "He's just an old country doctor and I'm an old country doctor's wife," she reveals that she thinks of her role in life as what?

- A helper
- B innovator
- C leader
- D observer

75 What incident is *most* ironic in this selection?

- A Dr. White lives in a small Tennessee town.
- B Dr. White is the medical examiner in his county.
- C Dr. White administered morphine to a patient.
- D Dr. White saw patients while he was ill.

76 What is the overall effect of dialogue on this selection?

- A It clarifies the author's argument about the need for more personal medical attention.
- B It contributes to the mood of mourning for a lost historical practice.
- C It allows readers to see a more personal aspect of Dr. White and his patients.
- D It presents opposing points of view about the life of a country doctor.

77 What word would *best* describe Dr. Lamar White?

- A conscientious
- B quick-witted
- C reserved
- D self-absorbed

78 Why did Dr. White have to visit a doctor?

- A He had a problem with patients paying.
- B He needed to take a trip.
- C He wanted a partner.
- D He had a problem breathing.

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In "Wings," the Czech poet Miroslav Holub refers to the main idea of the shorter poem written by American poet William Carlos Williams. Holub then expands on Williams's idea.

Wings

We have
a microscopic anatomy
of the whale
this
gives
Man
assurance

William Carlos Williams

We have
a map of the universe
for microbes,
we have
5 a map of a microbe
for the universe.

We have
a Grand Master of chess
made of electronic circuits.

10 But above all
we have
the ability
to sort peas,
to cup water in our hands,
15 to seek
the right screw
under the sofa
for hours.

This
20 gives us
wings.

Miroslav Holub *Translated from the Czech by George Theiner*

"Some Simple Measures in the American Idiom and the Variable Foot: Histology" by William Carlos Williams from *Collected Poems 1939–1962*, Volume II, copyright © 1962 by William Carlos Williams. Reprinted by permission of New Directions Publishing Corp.

"Wings" from *Miroslav Holub: Selected Poems*; translated by Ian Milner and George Theiner (Penguin Books, 1967) copyright © Miroslav Holub 1967, translation copyright © Penguin Books, 1967. Reprinted by permission.

79 Which *best* describes the tone of "Wings"?

- A awed
- B compassionate
- C confused
- D tense

80 Which statement *best* expresses the theme of "Wings" by Holub?

- A Man is insignificant in the larger world.
- B Man's scientific knowledge helps him control the world.
- C Man is the only animal who uses technology to fly.
- D Man's natural abilities are more significant than technology.

81 In comparing lines 2–6, the author switches the order of the words *microbe* and *universe* to emphasize which idea?

- A the extent of man's knowledge
- B the geography of the universe
- C the geography of microbes
- D the study of learning

82 The poets' use of paradoxes such as "microscopic anatomy / of the whale" and "a map of the universe / for microbes" suggests what?

- A animal and human characteristics
- B largeness and smallness of human ability
- C science and English studies
- D science and geography studies

83 How does the poem by Williams relate to the first two stanzas of "Wings"?

- A It emphasizes the need for Man to overcome natural limits.
- B It focuses attention on the smallest aspects of living things.
- C It supports the idea that Man highly values his technological accomplishments.
- D It encourages readers to consider the relationship between animal and human life.

84 Holub ends his poem with
"This / gives us / wings."
Which **best** describes what he is
celebrating?

- A humankind
- B microbes
- C science
- D universe

85 Which is the **best** explanation of
Holub's series parallel of verbs
starting at line 13?

- A to repeat similar grammatical
structures
- B to repeat words for emphasis
- C to list man's scientific knowledge
- D to define man's manual abilities

End of Sample Items

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